

KING EDWARD VII.  
CHOICE LIQUEUR  
SCOTCH WHISKY  
PER DOZEN \$2.00  
SOLE AGENTS—  
H. PRICE & CO.,  
12, Queen's Road.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

"GRAND PRIX" PARIS 1900  
The Highest Possible Award.  
**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS.**  
Of Highest Quality, and having  
Greatest Durability are there.  
for CHEAPEST.  
The Only Award Chicago, 1893.

No. 13,840 號十陸百捌千零萬卷第 日伍十式月陸年期十二精光 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 29TH, 1902. 式拜禮 號九十式月柒年式零百九仔壹英港香 PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH

SANDEMAN'S  
AUSTRALIAN  
CLARETS  
AND  
HOCKS

SOLE AGENTS—  
A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [1445]

JOHN WALKER & SONS  
FAMOUS  
KILMARNOCK WHISKY.

This World-renowned  
Fine Old HIGHLAND WHISKY,  
Sole Shippers—CUTLER, PALMER & CO.  
is obtainable in Hongkong of their Agents.  
SIEMSSSEN & CO.  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1901. [147]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S  
HONGKONG WHISKY.

Price \$1.25 per Dozen  
NEXT  
"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY

Bleed  
of Selected  
Distillations of the  
Finest Scotch Whiskies

Apply to  
SIEMSSSEN & CO., Hongkong. [145]  
HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM-  
WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.  
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.45 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.30 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS.  
45 p.m. & 9 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m. very 1 hour.  
SUMMER.  
6.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 20 minutes.  
8.40 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

EXTRA CARS at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement with the Com-  
pany's Office, 38 & 40, Queen's Road Central.  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1901. [1482]

VICTORIA

C Y C L E  
E M P O R I U M.

THE pleasure of cycling consists in having  
First-class Machines and the above  
Establishment is always leading in this respect.  
We are Agents for the famous "NEW  
HOWE" and "MONOPOLE" CYCLES,  
and we also supply Tyres of every description.  
Bargains can be had in Second-hand Machines.  
Repairs executed with promptitude and skill.  
Enamelling a Specialty.

MICKEY & CO.,  
43 & 44, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, 4th April, 1901. [1498]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.

PORTLAND CEMENT.  
\$5.10 per sack of 375 lbs net at Factory.  
\$3.50 per bag of 250 lbs.

SHEWAN, TOWERS & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 7th June, 1902. [1505]

AUTOMATIC MAUSER  
PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 mm.  
With CHAMBER for 14 CARTRIDGES,  
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.  
SIEMSSSEN & CO.  
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1901. [1504]

CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!

JUST LANDED a NEW STOCK of  
ELEY'S and KYNOCH'S SPORT-  
ING CARTRIDGES and NEWCASTLE  
CHILLED SHOT.  
20 BORE CARTRIDGES

12  
10  
8  
W.M. SCHMIDT & CO.  
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1901. [1515]

## REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS

WITH ALL REQUISITES.

SIEMSSSEN & CO.  
SOLE AGENTS.

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.

SHIPPERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.

Their Brands are favourably known all over the World.  
The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned:

SUPERB OLD COGNAC, \$23.75 PER DOZ.

Distinguished by Four Stars on the label.

C.P. & Co.'s INVALID'S PORT \$21 PER DOZ.

This fine Wine is old, soft, and of grand flavour.

See analysis and certificate by Professor Casall.

ANOTHER FINE COGNAC, \$16.75 per doz.

Less old than the above.

IMPERIAL BRANDY \$12 PER CASE.

A fine, full, and fruity wine.

THE ELITE OF WHISKY—  
THE "PALL MALL," \$21 PER DOZ.

11 Years old; the finest quality shipped.

Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.

C. P. & Co.'s OWN SPECIAL  
BLEND WHISKY, \$11.25 PER DOZ.

Very soft, palatable, and mature.

EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS

THEY ARE UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE

AGENTS—SIEMSSSEN & CO., HONGKONG. [145]

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW GOODS.

BATHING DRESSES AND DRAWERS,

A.S.A. SWIMMING COSTUMES,

BATH ROBES,

BATH BLANKETS,

BATH TOWELS,

THIN TROPICAL BLANKETS,  
&c., &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [144]

JUST RECEIVED A NEW CONSIGNMENT OF

## SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE CIDER

PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS \$7.50

DELICIOUS DRINK FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

Apply to—

G. GIRAUT.

W. S. BAILEY & CO.

ENGINEERS, SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS AND BLACKSMITHS.  
BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS.

COAST AND RIVER STEAMERS, STEAM WATER BOATS, LIGHTERS,  
TUGS AND FAST STEAM-LAUNCHES.

PUMPS, PACKINGS, GENERAL STORES AND ENGINEERS' TOOLS OF  
EVERY DESCRIPTION.

OFFICES & SALES-ROOMS, ENGINE & SHIPBUILDING WORKS,  
60 & 62, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL. KOWLOON BAY.

W. S. BAILEY, M.I.M.E. E. O. MURPHY, W.H. SO, A.I.M.E.  
CONTRACTORS FOR ALL KINDS OF ENGINEERING WORK.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND TENDERS.  
CONSULTING AND SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS. [1493]

W. BREWER & CO.

23 & 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.

EX ENGLISH MAIL.

When Love Flies Out the Window, by Merrick \$1.75

Diet: In Relation to Age and Activity, by Dr. Thomson 1.90

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Captain Landon, by Savage 0.40

Ahaba, by Edge 1.75

The Battle Ground, by Ellen Glasgow 1.75

Blue Lillies, by Cleve 1.75

International Code of Signals 15.50

Royal Academy Pictures: Volume 5.50

On the Old Trail, by Brett Harte 1.75

Conan Doyle's Great Beer War 1.75

First Men in the Moon, by Wells 1.75

Les Misérables, by Victor Hugo 1.50

The Unknown God 0.91

Workshop Receipts, 176, ... each 1.50

The Unexpected, by Gray 1.75

Shadow of the Cross, by Camille 1.75

15

## CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALE, BEER AND STOUT IMPORTERS.

AGENTS FOR

THE AQUARIUS COMPANY'S  
TABLE WATERS. [1438]

## THE SUN IS SHINING

AND

## SALES ARE IN FULL SWING

### FRUIT SYRUPS.

LIME FRUIT JUICE. LIME FRUIT CORDIAL.

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PERFUMERY. DISINFECTANTS.

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PEACH BLOSSOM SOAP. CHAMPAGNE BITTERS.

### WATKINS. LIMITED.

JUST RECEIVED).

STRAW HATS (ALL SIZES).

SNOW'S CELEBRATED AMERICAN BOOTS AND SHOES  
FOR SUMMER WEAR. [1437]

COTTAM & CO. JUST RECEIVED).

PLATES, PAPERS  
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EASTMAN'S KODAKS, FILMS AND ACCESSORIES.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

A. CHEE & CO., 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [1448]

NOTICE.

SITUATION WANTED.

WE have this day been appointed  
AGENTS FOR HONGKONG  
for the TAIWAN STONE AND SHELL LIME  
FACTORY, MACAU.

These Limes have been tested by experts, and  
found to be SUPERIOR to ANY OTHER FOUND  
IN CHINA. All houses should be lime-washed  
with this Lime. It gives an odour of sweetness  
and kills vermin. It is a decided check on  
plague and other pestilent diseases, and it is  
invaluable for building purposes, having been  
tested and found to give 60 to 70 lb. to the  
square inch breaking strength.

Orders will be received and testimonials can  
be seen and prices quoted on application to  
C. E. WARREN & CO.,  
30, Des Vœux Road Central,  
Hongkong, 16th June, 1902. [1437]

### CARTRIDGES.

NOBEL'S SPORTING BALLISTITE.

Absolutely Smokeless and Water-resistant.

THE BEST NITRO-POWDER IN THE WORLD.

PRICE OF 12-BORE CARTRIDGES.

Loaded with W.W. Powder  
For only 1. and 1/2 oz. of Shot.

Primrose Cases ... \$9.25 9.00

Pegram Cases ... 6.85 8.00

Editor Brass Cases 7.50 8.25

6 per cent. discount on orders of 1,000 and over.

Apply to—

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.,

GUNMAKERS,

## INTIMATION.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.,

LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## CLARETS.

	Per 12	Per 24
Qts.	Pts.	
ST. ESTEPHE, ...	\$7.20	\$7.80
ST. JULIEN, ...	9.00	9.60
LA ROSE, ...	12.00	13.20
CHATEAU HAUT-BRION LARRIVET, ...	18.00	19.20
CHATEAU MOUTON-DARMAILHACQ, ...	21.00	22.80
CHATEAU PONTE, ...	25.00	
CARNET, ...	30.60	
CHATEAU LA TOUR, ...	42.00	
CHATEAU LAFITE, ...	48.00	

These CLARETS are specially selected and obtained from the LEADING FRENCH GROWERS; they are of exceptional value and in fine condition.

CHATEAU LA TOUR CARNET,  
CHATEAU RAUZAN AND  
CHATEAU LAFITE

are recommended to the notice of Connaisseurs as high-class after-dinner Wines.

We guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine only when bought direct from us in the Colony, or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

[31]

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to THE EDITOR, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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Telegraphic Address: PRESS. Codes: A.B.O. 5th Ed.

Lieber's

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD C.I.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 29th July, 1902.

The statement telegraphed by REUTER as having been made by the Times correspondent at Peking, to the effect that "China had agreed to abolish *lekin* dues throughout the Empire in return for an increase in the import and export duties," is, we fancy, a little premature or a little vague. It is conceivable that China would not be averse to abolish *lekin* in return for permission to impose a substantial addition on the import and export duties. It would be so easy, in the opinion of the Chinese official, to bury *lekin* and resuscitate the tax under another plausible-sounding name. A tax by any other name would smell just as fragrant to the mandarin: he could therefore concede the name and conserve the game, by levying a war-tax in place of the *lekin*. It was no doubt in reference to the reported acceptance of this proposal that on the 19th inst., Lord LANSDOWNE, speaking in the House of Peers, said that he had received from Sir JAMES MACKAY a hopeful proposal which promised to prove a basis for the arrangement of this question, but before accepting this proposal the Government would consult the best authorities both in Great Britain and China. As we remarked at the time, this was a very sound and prudent step. Too much enquiry or too much consideration could hardly be given to this question. It has many sides and bristles with difficulties on each. Were it possible to accept Chinese pledges or to repose the slightest confidence in Chinese assurances, then the path of the diplomatist would be greatly smoothed; but seeing that the Celestial Government only enters into Treaties as a means of pacifying insistent Western demands, with a set design to minimise all the concessions or conditions as far as possible by any means short of actual force,

it is a perilous and thankless task to attempt to bring it to terms. It is difficult indeed, at the moment, to suggest any form of guarantee the Peking Government could be made to give that would prevent it from lightly creating a new tax to take the place of the obnoxious *lekin*. In the salt and opium-barriers, which it has not been proposed by foreigners to abolish, they would have all the requisite machinery for the collection of a new duty, which would at once take the place of *lekin* and possibly prove even more troublesome. If it be for one moment supposed that the existing Chinese Government is one whit more scrupulous, one degree more civilised than that which for forty years continuously and unblushingly violated the stipulations of the Treaty of Tientsin, why then it will be well to dispel this illusion, to banish this idle dream. The Chinese as a people or as a Government do not progress; they will not even advance along the line of least resistance if it be at all apparent that such advance in any way commits, or is calculated to commit, them to a change in the habits, customs, or policy to which they have adhered for the last two thousand years. Those persons who cherish the idea that sooner or later the Chinese will march willingly and determinedly along the path of progress as the Japanese have done will, we think, be undiscerned at length, and the sooner the better. There is no desire for change of any kind in China, and all the changes effected are entirely, or almost entirely, the result of external pressure. And most immutable of all things, we think, in Great Britain of Italian ambitions in Tripoli.

A telegram to the Osaka *Asahi*, says that the negotiations which were in progress between the Japanese Minister and the Korean Government regarding the proposed station at Seoul for the Seoul-Fusan railway have been brought to a conclusion. Japan is to obtain 29,000 tsubo of land outside the South Gate at Seoul.

A telegram dated the 16th inst., from Peking, states that insurgents have risen in revolt at Tangwha-cheng, in the Shinking division of Manchuria. The Shinking General sent troops for the suppression of the rising, but these were attacked by the insurgents on the way, and 8,000 rifle-cartridges, which it is stated had been supplied by the Russian troops, were seized by the insurgents.

A telegram to Japan from Peking informs of a constant interchange of communications between Russia and China in regard to the evacuation of Manchuria by the Russian troops. The despatch comments on the fact that Russia seems in no hurry to bring this about. What then is to be made of Count Cassini's "assurance" to Washington?

The Kobe *Herald* says—The vernacular papers report that a big leech measuring about two feet and resembling a snake in shape was washed out of a water-works tap at the residence of Kajiwara Shinzato, Nakayamadori, Sanchoho. The leech was immediately sent to the Water-Works Department. Evidently the Japanese papers want to inaugurate a silly season. The story of a two-foot leech begins at least one foot nine inches to soon. But this weather is enough to put anybody off his head.

From statistics compiled by the Japanese Government, the trade between New South Wales and Japan continues to grow. The value of imports from New South Wales, which stood at 40,857 yen in 1896, rose to 122,641 yen in 1900, and a corresponding increase was observed in the exports from Japan, the value of which was 35,523 yen in 1896 and 133,989 yen in 1900. The principal exports from Japan to Australia are rice, strawbraid, habotsilk, silk, silk-handkerchiefs, porcelain, matting, bamboo work, rugs and sulphur.

A telegram to the Shanghai *Times*, dated Port Arthur, 23rd July, says—Owing to the rigid sanitary measures enforced by the authorities, this port has hitherto enjoyed an immunity from the scourge now visiting Shanghai and other places in China. Undoubtedly one or two suspicious cases have come to light, and while no official announcement has been made, it is feared and currently reported that cholera has broken out. If these reports are confirmed there will be considerable delay and inconvenience in regard to mails and steamers.

Two new lines of steamers have been established in Japan for the immediate connection of Northern Japan with the Russian East Asiatic coast, says the *Ostasiatische Lloyd*. The port of departure for the first time is Moji, and the ports of call are Hamada, Saka, Niise, Tsuruga, Vladivostock, Nanso, Fushiki, Ebisu, Nagata, Hakodate, Otaru, Korsakow, German and Fusan. The port of departure for the second line is Otaru and the boat of this line is to call at Hakodate, Ebisu, Nagata, Fushiki, Nanso, Tsuruga, Vladivostock, Niise, Saka, Moji, Fusan and Korsakow. The lines will receive from the Japanese Government an annual subsidy of 180,000 yen. Each line maintains one steamer of 1,600 tons, capable of taking 1,400 tons of cargo and the speed is to be ten knots per hour. The steamer of the first mentioned line is to do five and the one of the second line four voyages a year.

The inclemency weather did not mar a very interesting event which took place in S. John's Cathedral yesterday afternoon, when Dr. Leigh Norris, of H.M.S. *Tamar*, was married to Miss Dyson, who arrived in the Catherine Appear from Singapore. A large number of Naval people were present, and the bride looked very charming. Lieut. R. Corlett, R.N., was the best man. Dr. Canton, R.N., gave the bride away, and the Rev. H. G. Good, M.A., Naval Chaplain, officiated. Mr. A. G. Ward presided at the organ, and the happy pair left the church to the familiar strains of the Wedding March and in the deluge of rain which awaited them. The reception was held on the *Tamar*, and among those present were Commodore and Mrs. Robinson and Deputy Medical Inspector-General W. B. Drew. The bride and bridegroom were rowed in the Admiral's pinnace, which carried a slipper on the end—so to the *Huanghai*, in which they left for Macao. The Catherine Appear dressed ship for the occasion.

An interesting account of an interview with Sir Henry Spencer Berkley, Attorney-General of Hongkong, will be found on page 5.

It is announced from Tientsin that the Provisional Government will end on the 15th prox., and the *Ostasiatische Lloyd* adds that the city will be restored to Viceroy Yuan Shikai, who will be present personally on the 15th August.

The local agents of the *Ostasiatische Handels-Gesellschaft* inform us that they are in receipt of a wire from Lloyd's agent at Labuan, dated 27th inst., reading as follows—S.S. *Adelheid* is a total wreck. Captain arrived here this afternoon.

It is stated that the Governor-General of the Amur district proposes to open an exhibition on a large scale in Manchuria with the object of encouraging the sale of Russian goods in that country, the import of which is at present very poor.

The Russian Grand Duke Boris Vladimirovitch left Yokohama on the O. & O. a.s. *Coptic* at noon on the 13th inst. in San Francisco, via Honolulu. He will stay at San Francisco for several days, and then will proceed to Washington by way of Chicago, Boston, and New York.

A *Times Mercury* special telegram of the 23rd inst. says—The *Times Roma* correspondent telegraphs that Lord Lansdowne's recent speech has not pleased the Italian official world. King Victor Emanuel's statesman consider that the speech indicates disapproval in Great Britain of Italian ambitions in Tripoli.

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During the two days which ended at noon yesterday, 13 fresh cases of plague, all but 2 fatal, were reported. One European died at the Colonial Hotel, Jubilee Street, all the other cases being Chinese. The European was a man named Frank Horn, formerly a prison warden and subsequently employed at the Stag Hotel. Bodies were found in Second Street, Circular Pathway, and To You Street, near the Canton Wharf, and on the hillsides at Sham Shui Po, where a live sufferer was found in the road. First Street.

The year's figure now reaches 600 cases (5 Europeans, 476 Chinese, 19 other Asiatics) and 484 deaths (3 Europeans, 466 Chinese, 15 other Asiatics).

A telegram to the *Shanghai Times*, dated Port Arthur, 23rd July, says—Owing to the rigid sanitary measures enforced by the authorities, this port has hitherto enjoyed an immunity from the scourge now visiting Shanghai and other places in China. Undoubtedly one or two suspicious cases have come to light, and while no official announcement has been made, it is feared and currently reported that cholera has broken out. If these reports are confirmed there will be considerable delay and inconvenience in regard to mails and steamers.

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The *Times English Mail* says—The P. & O. a.s. *Umaria*, with the English mail of the 4th inst., left Singapore on Sunday, at 10 a.m., and was expected here on Friday, at about 8 a.m. Telegraphic despatch on 2nd inst.

## TELEGRAMS.

## "DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

## EAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SHANGHAI, 28th July, 5.11 p.m.

## A NEW APPOINTMENT.

An Imperial Decree, dated the 27th instant, appoints Ching Chio Imperial High Commissioner of Commerce.

## ACCIDENT TO THE "CITY OF PEKING."

It is telegraphed from Koko that the s.s. *City of Peking* has broken her thrust-shaft and block and has anchored at Imabari in the Inland Sea of Japan.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 28th July, 10.10 a.m.

## M. DOUMEE IN RUSSIA.

M. Doumee is on a visit to Russia with the intention of submitting to the Tsar and the heads of the Russian naval and military departments, his views on the Franco-Russian situation in the Far East.

## THE QUESTION OF MARCUS ISLAND.

The *New York Tribune* and *Sun* discuss from an unfavourable point of view Captain Rosehill's claim to Marcus Island. The *Standard*'s correspondent says that the disposition is plain on the part of the United States to avoid all contention with Japan.

## MOVEMENTS OF DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO EUROPE.

Count Matsukata has visited Count Lansdowne.

Prince Teat Chen has departed for home via America.

## REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 26th July.

## THE NEXT BUDGET.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach speaking at the Mansion House, said that the next Budget should bring a very considerable reduction of taxation, and that the first tax to be considered would unquestionably be the Income tax.

## THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

There were 118 deaths from cholera in Cairo on Thursday.

## THE HEALTH OF HONGKONG.

The cases of communicable disease in the Colony last week were—Plague 33 (Chinese, 23 in Victoria), with 29 deaths; cholera 8 (1 European, 1 Japanese, 6 Chinese), with 7 deaths; enteric fever 1 (European).

During the two days which ended at noon yesterday, 13 fresh cases of plague, all but 2 fatal, were reported. One European died at the Colonial Hotel, Jubilee Street, all the other cases being Chinese. They are all Mahomedans, and being followers of Islam, they don't touch any wine, in strict obedience to the religious injunctions propounded by the Holy Prophet of Arabia. The lepers are employed on board the P. & O. steamers all from the coast of Gujarat and Kathiawar, and from what I have ascertained from some of them they all sign at Bombay for one year, receiving 20 rupees per month, the company providing them with raw rations daily, as owing to their religious scruples they don't eat any meat, that is not killed and dressed by a Mahomedan, nor do they ever touch pork, lard, or anything connected with pigs. They go to any part of the world where their "mad bap" would like to send them. The same may be said of the Cocanis or lepers from the Cocan district, a few types of whom can be seen on board the Royal Indian Marine steamer *Cleve* now in our harbour.

Many tradespeople and others have spent much money on arranging for illuminations, and now they do not know whether or when to illuminate. Everybody is anxious to do something, and year suggestion of the immediate publication of a programme is to the point. The postponement of the event did not mean its cancellation. Let us have a bigger show than ever, when the coming

## POLIC COURT.

Mondy 28th July.  
BEFORE MR. H. KEMP (ACTING  
POLICE JUDGE).

## SMART CAPTURE BY THE POLICE.

In Kowloon it is custom amongst servants to receive friends who are unemployed, and to put them up for the night. This custom, like many others, has its disadvantages, as was proved on Saturday. On the morning of that day a cut-throat at 15, Cameron Terrace reported at Tsimshau Tsui Station that a silver watch and chain, some silver toothpicks, and a water-glass jacket had been stolen from his room. Detective-Sergeant O'Sullivan and a Chinese detective were given charge of the case and they succeeded in tracing the watch and chain to a pawnshop, the proprietor of which gave them information which led to the arrest of the thief, an unemployed boy who was in the habit of calling on the owner of the shop for work. When he found himself cornered, he first told the police that they would find the silver toothpicks, the jacket, and the pawn-ticket for the watch and chain in the possession of a certain marine hawk, to whom they had been sold for 25 cents. On this information, the hawk, who did have possession of the articles, was arrested on a charge of receiving stolen property.

The boy was sentenced to two months and the hawk to six weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour.

## ANOTHER "LEAVING BOY."

Two months' hard labour was the sentence passed on a "boy" who had been working as a substitute for a friend at the residence of Mr. Becker, 6, Morrison Hill Road, and on Saturday morning at three o'clock was arrested whilst carrying away numerous small articles from the servants' quarters of the house in question.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (POLICE MAGISTRATE).

## GAMBLERS.

Twelve Chinese gamblers were arrested by Inspector Robertson and a party of police at Quarry Bay on Saturday night. The two keepers were fined \$100 and the others \$5 each. Similar penalties were imposed upon other twelve gamblers, two of them keepers, who were arrested on Saturday by Lance-Sergeant Korr, in charge of a police party, on a junk at Douglas wharf. In each case the usual order for the confession of all gambling paraphernalia was made.

## UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD.

The sixth annual general meeting of shareholders in the United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the general manager, Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Queen's Buildings. Mr. G. H. Medhurst, chairman, presided and there were also present Messrs. J. Liboune, A. Ritchie, J. Galt, J. D. Auld, W. H. Wickham, and G. P. Edwards (secretary).

The notice calling the meeting having been read.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, As the report and statement of accounts have been in your hands for some time, I propose, with your consent, to take them up. It is satisfactory that notwithstanding the increased working expenses, the greater competition met with, the profits for the past twelve months are very nearly equal to those of the previous year, and the General Managers recommend the payment of the same dividend, viz., 20 per cent. on the ordinary shares, and \$19.80 on the founders' shares, and the transfer of \$3,000 to reserve, bringing that fund up \$8,000. I do not think the accounts need much explanation. The principal asset, the stock of material on hand, has been carefully checked by Mr. D. Macdonald, marine surveyor. We have not considered it necessary to write down this year the value of the steam launch *Gladiator*. This launch has been kept up and is in first-class condition, and could be sold for considerably more than its book value. Before proposing the adoption of the report and passing of the accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

No questions being put,

The CHAIRMAN said—I beg to move the adoption of the report and passing of the accounts.

MR. W. H. WICKHAM—I beg to second the motion, and in doing so I wish to congratulate the general managers and the staff on the successful working of the past year.

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, the resolution of Mr. W. H. Wickham Potts as auditor was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen. I thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow (Tuesday).

## The following is the report—

The General Managers have now the pleasure to lay before the shareholders the accompanying statement of accounts for the year ended 31st May, 1902.

## ACCOUNTS.

The balance at credit of profit and loss account, after writing off \$65.40 for depreciation and increasing \$751.50 brought forward from last year, is \$16,339.02, which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:

To place to reserve fund.....	\$3,000.00
To pay a dividend of 15 per cent. on ordinary shares.....	5,440.00
To General Managers remuneration.....	2,000.00
To pay a further dividend of 15 per cent. on ordinary shares.....	1,880.00
To pay \$19.80 per share on 100 founders' shares.....	1,880.00
To carry forward to new account.....	149.03

## AUDITOR.

The accounts now presented have been audited by Mr. W. H. Potts, who, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

DODWELL & CO. LTD.  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1902.

From the advertisement column of a Kent paper, it appears that one of four who had a private sitting-room and tea-table, and a glass of claret, between 12 m. and 1 p.m., May 25, and who left London post, will call there, and leave the latter by paying for room, otherwise the same as usual, to defray expenses. The advertiser clearly has a pretty turn for irony and humour. With the post he may say—What is that party now?

## MARUS ISLAND.

A correspondent calls attention in the *Kobe Chronicle* to chart 114 in the *Century Dictionary Atlas*, which show Marcus or Weeks Island (as well as Wake Island, more to the south-east) to be marked as possessions of the United States. We are also indebted, says the *Kobe paper*, to a correspondent for a copy of the *American Exporter* for May, which contains an account of the island and the circumstances which led to its being declared a possession of the United States. The article is as follows:—

"The United States has found a new field for future trade in an island far off in the Pacific, midway between Japan and the island of Guam. The Stars and Stripes are floating over the island with the authority of the Government, although it took years for the claimant to secure recognition. The story of the discovery and occupancy at this late day, when man believes he knows the whole world, reads more like a passage from 17th century history than a recital of the matter-of-fact doings of a Pacific trader of the present strenuous era. Three residents of Honolulu hold the title to the island. They expect to become millionaires as a result of this new possession of Uncle Sam. The new possession is named Marcus Island. It is situated 800 miles south-east of Yokohama, the same distance north-north-east of Guam, and about 2,800 miles west of Honolulu. It was in 1889, while cruising in the South Sea, that Captain James Rosehill, in command of a small trader, landed with a view to ascertaining its value as a coaling station. He first anchored his vessel on the westward side, which was the only approachable spot on the island. There was no sign of occupancy, no water-supply, and Rosehill believes he was the first human being to set foot upon the island. The island was found to be about five miles in length and two miles in width, and because of the winds is accessible only five months in the year. In the centre was a small hill, admirably suited for planting batteries. Finding the island uninhabited and unclaimed by any other Power, Captain Rosehill took possession in the name of the United States. He found millions of sea birds flying about, and from that conclusion came the guano deposits upon the island. An examination convinced him of this, and he discovered a large surface deposit of crown earth guano and in other places phosphate guano. He hoisted the flag of the United States at the top of a coconut tree. Then he fastened a bottle to the tree in which was a notice that he had formally taken possession of the island in the name of the United States, his crew signing the statement as witnesses. One of the members of the crew was placed on shore with his wife and given provisions for a year, pigs and chickens also being introduced. A small hut was built for this modern Crusoe and he was left to his clysis. Upon returning to Honolulu Captain Rosehill, through the United States Minister there in Hawaii, John S. Stevens, forwarded a claim to the Secretary of State, claiming title. The local American authorities have recently been on the track of some of their fellow citizens who were wanted on an accusation of getting money under false pretences. One of the men was traced successfully as far as Shanghai, but there he went to earth. Another fell into the hand of the Tientsin Consular authorities and was awaiting his preliminary investigation, as the Consulate has no proper gaol, the man by the courtesy of the British was placed *pro tem.* in the Municipal prison where the Provost Marshal detained his minor offenders. He there played the role of Jack Sheppard by successfully breaking goal and disappearing on the evening of Sunday last. The fact was no great one, as the wall was only two bricks thick, and the removal of the new mortar with the food-knife supplied from the Consulate was a very simple business. The man has not been heard of since.

We have some reason for thinking that the retrocession of the City will be almost immediately followed by that of the Hankow and Newchwang Railway. The Russians are eager to dissociate themselves from the grudging policy which has marked military aquisition in the terms of the protocol of 1901. But for the clause which deals with the Military co-directors, we believe that the Peking and Shanghai line would be this have been restored to the Chinese.

Our contemporary's city correspondent writes:—

H. E. Yuan accompanied by the *Fan-tai* Chow is expected daily to attend to the negotiations about the impending transfer of the city Government.

The Peking palace is to be finished by the Chinese eighth moon.

Some of the Peking gentry are trying to establish a school for their girls.

The Italians in the Hotung district have a proclamation out for the clearance of parts of their concession of dilapidated houses, & compensation is fixed by schedule.

Prince So has been so indisposed as to be unable to attend to business.

The cholera is so bad in Peking that the Throne has issued an edict commanding the Board of Revenue to find funds for isolation hospitals.

The E-hsun (Summer Palace) and the three pools will, it is estimated, require Ta. 4,000,000 if they are to be restored to their former beauty.

## NORTHERN NOTES.

The following items are from the *P. & T. Times* of the 19th inst.:—

M. Paul Lesser, the Russian Minister, went up to Shensi-sia-wan yesterday morning with the small train. His Excellency was looking fair from well, and like his colleagues seems to be reacting to the confinement and heat of Peking.

We understand that in some of the departments of the Tientsin Provisional Government notice has been formally given to terminate the engagements of the foreign employees. We hear that up to date the Police and Treasury are exceptions.

The 30th Punjab Infantry arrived at Taku on the 12th in the British India transport *Uganda* to relieve the 6th Burmese or Gurkhas: they came in to Sin Ho, and went up the line next day, whereupon the Burmese entrained for Sin Ho. The weather was unhappy adverse, and the latter arrived at their destination perfectly drenched. The departure of the Regiment is greatly regretted in Tongchuan, where Col. Keary and his officers have completely identified themselves with the local interests. It is, we understand, arranged that the 30th will later on go to Shantung and relieve the Gurkhas.

We are not surprised to hear from George Clarke that Mr. Murray, the headmaster of the Boys' School at Chefoo, is very ill. The moment we heard of the awful tragedy we were confident that it would react on the staff. Schoolmasters and matresses feel their responsibilities in a way that few parents ever give them credit for. We have never known an educational establishment where such intense interest is taken in the youngsters' welfare as in the *Chiefoo School*; at one time indeed we thought it excessive, and tending to overshoot its mark. We feel profoundly for Mr. Murray and his colleagues.

From the Troops there was an increase in the number of admissions to the hospital compared with 1900. The mortality amongst the European troops was less and that amongst the Indian troops was higher than in the previous year. The average daily rate of sickness was higher in European and Indian troops, this being more marked in the latter. Amongst the deaths in the British troops were two from enteric fever, one from bubonic plague and four from malaria fever; five dying of heat prostration.

Eighty-one members of the Gaol staff were admitted to Hospital during the year out of a total staff of 93. There were two deaths and four were invalided; the deaths were one European from malaria fever and one Indian from phthisis; the invalids were three Indians from phthisis and one Chinaman from rheumatism.

From the Sanitary Department, there were thirty admissions as against fifteen in 1900. There were no deaths and none were invalidated.

The total number of admissions to the Government Civil Hospital was 2,648 as against 3,030 in 1900, and 2,734 in 1899. The total number of outpatients was 12,663 as against 13,883 in 1898. The total was made up as follows:—Police, 937; Board of Trade, 28; paying patients, 830; Government servants, 33; police cases, 343; free patients, 466. There was a decided increase in the number of Government servants admitted, a slight increase in the number of police, and a marked diminution in the number of free patients admitted; this was accounted for by the fact that it is impossible to admit many cases which attend as out-patients owing to the large increase in the number of sick police and Government servants admitted; these two classes of patients alone contributing 276 more than in 1899. The rate of mortality for the year was 5.18 per cent. The average daily number of sick was 117.72 as against 110.55. Of women and children the number admitted was 281 as against 325. It is to be hoped that the Victoria Hospital for women and children will be ready for occupation this year; the intention is to treat most of these cases there, one ward only being retained at the Government Civil Hospital for urgent cases and for those who could not be removed to far.

960 Europeans were admitted during the year as against 943 in 1900, 834 Indians were admitted as compared with 788 in the previous year. 1,154 Asiatics were admitted during the year, the figures being 1,154 as against 1,299 in 1899.

The total fees received during the year in the Medical Department was—Hospital fees, \$32,443.55; private nursing fees, \$65.00; certificates, \$650.00; total, \$33,053.55.

A scheme for fitting the Hospital with electric light had been drawn up during the year, the necessary expenditure had been sanctioned, and before next summer it is expected that this will be installed. A new operating theatre is very much required.

Under the heading "Anti-Malaria Measures," Dr. Atkinson says:—

"During the year much has been done in combating mosquitoes. In February a systematic filling up and draining of the pools in the nullahs at Kennedy Town near the old Tung Wah Mortuary, adjoining Netherton Hospital and in the neighbourhood of the Upper Richmond Road, was instituted. A supply of Professor Coll's larvicides was obtained in May; these were extensively used in the ravines in the neighbourhood of the Richmond Estate at West Point during the summer months; the results were not altogether satisfactory, as mosquitoes were found in pools in which they had been applied; it is just possible that these were not used in sufficiently large quantities. It was proved that they were not so effective as kerosene in killing the larvae; the drawback to kerosene is that it destroys the potability of the water to which it is applied whereas Professor Coll's larvicide does not impure the water. I fear it is a hopeless task to endeavour to keep the untrained nullahs free of pools especially in the rainy season when malarial fever is rife, the nullahs, owing to the rains and weathering effects of the atmosphere, are continually changing, fresh pools being formed from day to day. The only effective remedy is to drain the nullahs; this however is a very expensive operation, e.g., it would cost \$10 for a linear foot for the larger nullahs and \$8 per foot for the smaller ones; on this basis training the nullahs to the West of Richmond Estate would cost \$15,000. Much I understand, has been done in the way of training nullahs in the neighbourhood of the houses within the built area of the City, but to train all the nullahs on the outskirts of the City is a formidable task, and it is for Government to determine whether this extensive operation should be undertaken. In a flat country it is comparatively easy to get rid of these pests, but in a mountainous land like this it is quite another matter. There are many natural and artificial excavations along the hillsides where mosquitoes breed in large numbers that I doubt myself whether even if the nullahs were trained, what would be practicable to exterminate these insects; however, it would certainly diminish their numbers."

"To show the difficulty there is in ridding certain neighbourhoods of this Colony of mosquitoes I would refer to the extensive operations carried on in the spring of last year at the Military sanatorium, Megaseine Gap, at the suggestion of Dr. Young, a Civil Medical Officer attached to the China Expeditionary Force, to free this place of malarial fever.

"The O.S.S. steamer *Antero* left Singapore on the 27th inst. p.m. and is expected here on or about the 6th inst.

The Imperial German mail steamer *Homburg*, which left here on the 27th ult. p.m. arrived at Genoa on the 27th inst. p.m.

The P. & O. steamer *Chusan* left Singapore on this port on the 27th inst., at 10 a.m. with the outward English mails and is due here on the 1st prox.

The Imperial German mail steamer *Kuzitachio* left Kobe via Nagasaki and Shanghai on the 27th inst. p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 6th inst.

The Imperial German mail steamer *Konig Albert*, carrying the German mails with dates from Berlin of the 8th inst., left Colombo on the 25th inst. p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 5th prox.

The Imperial German mail steamer *Kuzitachio* left Kobe via Nagasaki and Shanghai on the 27th inst. p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 6th inst.

The Imperial German mail steamer *Homburg*, which left here on the 27th ult. p.m. arrived at Genoa on the 27th inst. p.m.

The P. & O. steamer *Chusan* for this port, left San Francisco on the 25th ult. p.m. and may be expected here to-morrow.

The O. & O. steamer *Doric*, with mails, &c. left San Francisco for this port, on the 25th ult. p.m. and may be expected here to-morrow.

The P. & O. steamer *Nepion Maru*, with mails, &c. left San Francisco for this port, on the 25th ult. p.m. and may be expected here to-morrow.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Kyoto Maru* (Australian Line), left Nagasaki for this port on the 26th inst. p.m. and is expected here to-morrow.

The O. & O. steamer *Antero* left Singapore on the 27th inst. p.m. and is expected here on or about the 6th inst.

The H.A.L. steamer *Adriatic*, from Ham-pur, left Singapore for this port on the 25th ult. p.m. and may be expected here to-morrow.

The *Adriatic* has a pretty turn for irony and humour. With the post he may say—

"What is that party now?"

## REPORT OF THE P.C.M.O. FOR 1901.

The report for 1901 of Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer, is published in the *Gazette*.

The admissions of police to the Hospital were slightly in excess of those of the previous year, the number being 937 as compared with 920, the strength of the Force being somewhat greater, viz., 884 as against 866. Malaria fever contributed 407 admissions as against 390 in 1900. There had been a marked diminution in the number of malarial fever cases from the Police Stations in the New Territory, a diminution in the percentage of malarial fever cases from 90 per cent. in 1900 to 52.5 per cent. in 1901. This was undoubtedly occasioned to a great extent by the active prophylactic treatment which was commenced on May 1st last year and continued up to the 1st of November. It must also be borne in mind that the Police were housed in permanent buildings in 1901. The other diseases which occasioned the greatest number of admissions were dysentery 38, beri-beri 10, and enteric fever 4. There were eight deaths during the year—four Europeans died of endo-arteritis, typhoid fever, acute pneumonia, and emphysema, respectively. There were two deaths amongst the Indians from malarial fever and two Chinamen died, one from beri-beri and the other from plague. Sixteen were invalided, namely, three Europeans, ten Indians and three Chinese, the causes being dysentery,

## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to THE MANAOA.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## GYMKHANA.

THE OFFICERS of the Kowloon Garrison will be AT HOME to their Friends on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., at 3.45 p.m. in Happy Valley.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1902.

## THE HONGKONG NECROPOLIS COMPANY, LIMITED.

## APPLICATIONS FOR ALLOTMENT.

ALL Applications for an Allotment of Shares in the above-named Company must be sent to the Registered Office of the Company, No. 30, Des Voeux Road Central, or before the 15th AUGUST, 1902, after which date the List will be closed and the Allotment proceeded with.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1902.

## HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the OFFICES of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, on MONDAY, the 13th AUGUST, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1902.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 18th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GEO. A. CALDWELL,

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1902.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

## on SATURDAY.

the 2nd AUGUST, 1902, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 1, Albany Road, the residence of CHAS. FOED, Esq.

## THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

## Comprising:-

MARIBURK-MAKE TAPESTRY-COVERED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, TEAK OVERMANTELS, TEA TABLES, BLACKWOOD STOOLS, TABLES, and FLOWER STANDS, LACE CURTAINS, RUGS, JAPANESE INLAID CABINET and SCREEN, BRASS STANDARD LAMP, SEASCAPE (by Tozer), &c. &c.; TEAK SIDEBOARD, DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, BOOKCASE, ELECTRO-PLATE, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, CHOCOLATE SETS, &c. &c.; DOUBLE IRON BEDSTAD, WARDROBES, TOILET TABLES, WASH-STANDS, &c. &c.

Also:- 1 COTTAGE PIANO by COLLARD & COLLARD, in fine condition.

AXMINSTER PILE CARPET (almost new).

On view from Friday, the 1st August.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:- Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1902.

## AUCTIONS

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from J. GALT, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 29th JULY, 1902, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 13, KNUTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.

THE WHOLE OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE (Full Particulars in Catalogue).

On view from Monday, the 28th July.

TERMS:- Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1902.

[1894]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

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TERMS:- Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1902.

[1894]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

## on TUESDAY.

the 5th day of AUGUST, 1902, at 3 p.m., at his SALES ROOMS, 20, Des Voeux Road.

THE FOLLOWING

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, Situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, viz:-

All that Piece of Ground situated, lying, and being at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, registered in the Land Office as Subsection 1 of Section A of Queen's Road, 35 and 40, Queen's Road Central, on and including Lot No. 25, with the Messageries and Building erected thereon and known as No. 1, Ladder Street. Area 533 square feet. Term 75 years and a further term of 924 years. Annual Crown Rent \$9.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,

Solicitors for the Mortgagors;

## or to

THE AUCTIONEER,

Hongkong, 24th July, 1902.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

## on WEDNESDAY.

the 13th AUGUST, 1902, at 3 p.m., on board,

H.M. Unprotected Composite Gun Vessel

## "SWIFT,"

Extreme length ... ... ... 180 feet.

breadth ... ... ... 28 feet.

Displacement ... ... ... 756 tons.

COFFER-SHEATHED with Engines by

Rennie, TWO CYLINDRICAL TUBULAR BOILERS, and THREE WOODEN MASTS;

As she now lies in the Harbour of Hongkong. The ANCHORS, MOORING, GEAR, BOATS and BOATS' GEAR will not be sold.

A list of fittings to be sold with the ship may be seen at the Offices of the Naval Store Officer, H.M. Naval Yard, and the Auctioneers, also on board.

The Vessel will be open to inspection for seven days before date of sale.

Inspecting orders can be obtained from the Auctioneers.

TERMS:- Cash before delivery, 25% of the purchase money to be paid on delivery of the hammer, balance and the clearance to be effected within seven days after date of sale.

A Launch will leave Murray Wharf at 2 p.m. and 2.45 p.m. on day of sale to convey intending purchasers.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

T. ARNOLD,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1902.

[1902]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

## on WEDNESDAY.

the 13th AUGUST, 1902, at 3 p.m., on board,

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By Order of the Board of Directors,

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Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1902.

[1902]

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Rennie, TWO CYLINDRICAL TUBULAR BOILERS, and THREE WOODEN MASTS;

As she now lies in the Harbour of Hongkong. The ANCHORS, MOORING, GEAR, BOATS and BOATS' GEAR will not be sold.

A list of fittings to be sold with the ship may be seen at the Offices of the Naval Store Officer, H.M. Naval Yard, and the Auctioneers, also on board.

The Vessel will be open to inspection for seven days before date of sale.

Inspecting orders can be obtained from the Auctioneers.

TERMS:- Cash before delivery, 25% of the purchase money to be paid on delivery of the hammer, balance and the clearance to be effected within seven days after date of sale.

A Launch will leave Murray Wharf at 2 p.m. and 2.45 p.m. on day of sale to convey intending purchasers.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

T. ARNOLD,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1902.

[1902]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

## on WEDNESDAY.

the 13th AUGUST, 1902, at 3 p.m., on board,

H.M. Unprotected Composite Gun Vessel

## "SWIFT,"

Extreme length ... ... ... 180 feet.

breadth ... ... ... 28 feet.

Displacement ... ... ... 756 tons.

COFFER-SHEATHED with Engines by

Rennie, TWO CYLINDRICAL TUBULAR BOILERS, and THREE WOODEN MASTS;

**HONGKONG  
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.**  
BOOKBINDING

DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,  
The only office in China having European  
taught workmen. Equal to Home Work

FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

A CHEE & CO., Established 1859.  
Every Household Requisite. Depot for  
Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories;  
17a, Queen's Road Central.

JEWELLERS

MAISON LEVY HERMANOS,  
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40  
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also  
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Iloilo

PHOTOGRAPHER

M. NUMUYA, JAPANESE ARTIST,  
Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and  
also colouring Photos and relief Photos.  
Views of China and Manila. Work  
done for Amateurs. No. 8a, Queen's  
Road Central.

PRINTING

DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,  
Prints read by Englishmen.  
STOKEKEEPERS

E. BLACKHEAD & CO.,  
Navy Contractors. Ship Chandlers, Sail-  
makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to  
Vessels in the Harbour

BISMARCK & CO.,  
Navy Contractors. Ship Chandlers,  
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-  
makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to  
Vessels in the Harbour

KWONG SANG & CO.,  
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners,  
Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers,  
Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants,  
144, Des Voeux Road.

MORE & SEIMUND,  
43 and 45, Des Voeux Road. Shipchandlers,  
Sailmakers, Engineers, Commission Agents  
and General Storekeepers. Sole Agents  
for Shipowners' Composition ("Grey-  
hound Brand") and Blundells  
Spence & Co.'s Composition

WATCHMAKERS

DROZ & CO.,  
10, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of  
Watches and Clocks by competent  
European experts at moderate rates.

**BUDWEISER  
BEER.**  
EXTRA PALE LAGER IN CLEAR BOTTLES,  
OF UNIVERSAL POPULARITY.

ANHEUSER BUSCH BREWING  
ASSOCIATION, ST. LOUIS.

  
THE LARGEST BREWER IN THE WORLD.  
This Beer is brewed of best Saazer Hops and  
finest Barley Malt only, and warranted not to  
contain Chemicals in any form.  
The Beer is sterilized after being bottled, and  
full mature age insures its fine condition in any  
climate. Beautifully bright, seductively spark-  
ling, and perfectly pure.

E. BLACKHEAD & CO.,  
Sole Agents.  
Hongkong, 25th July, 1902. [2030]

C. E. WARREN & CO.,  
BUILDING CONTRACTORS,  
30, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

ALL Kinds of SANITARY APPLI-  
ANCES and DRAINAGE ACCE-  
SSORIES Supplied and Fitted.

AGENTS FOR MOSAIC TILES. [181]

B. J. BEMEDIOS,  
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL STAMP  
DEALER.

No. 39, WINDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.  
Will be glad to send STAMPS on application  
to any address or on receipt of satisfactory  
reference.

Is also prepared to purchase used POSTAGE  
STAMPS in Large and Small Quantities for Col-  
lectors.

AGENTS WANTED.

15 to 25 per cent Discount Allowed. [1554]

A NEW SENSATIONAL  
SERIAL

WILLIAM LE  
QUEUX  
(AUTHOR OF "WHOSE PINDETH A WIFE,"  
"IF SINKS THE BRITISH TEE," "PURPLE  
AND FIRE LINEN" &c., &c.)

WILL APPEAR IN OUR COLUMNS  
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY),  
30TH JULY,

ENTITLED

THE SEVEN  
SECRETS."

Mr. Le Queux, the popular novelist, is in-  
timately acquainted with nearly every European  
country, and with the various types of European  
life, especially in their political and diplomatic  
aspects; and when it is borne in mind that his  
experience gives him command of very rich and  
varied sources of material, it need occasion no  
surprise that the writing and reading of his  
works is an ever-fresh delight to countless  
readers.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1902. [2014]

**AN INTERVIEW WITH SIR  
HENRY BERKELEY.**

The following interesting account of an interview with Sir Henry Spencer Berkeley, the new Attorney-General of Hongkong, is taken from the Brisbane Telegraph of the 7th instant:

There is a gentleman in Brisbane to-day who was lost to Queensland by force of circumstances, or by chance, as some people would put it. In 1850, when Sir Arthur Kennedy ruled as Governor of Queensland, he had as an aide-de-camp one who was charmed with Brisbane and Queensland, and who wrote letters to old country friends and relatives that inspired in those who read them a desire and intention to come here. His own brother Henry was thus attracted, and had determined to come to Brisbane in his professional capacity as a barrister, and with a view to entering politics, but the fates were against us, for before this intention could be carried out Berkeley, aide-de-camp, left, and Berkeley, barrister, was attracted elsewhere. The advancement of the latter is recorded in the Colonial Office list of the Empire; and it is that of a man who is still existing.

These references relate to Sir Henry S. Berkeley, who arrived at Pinkenba this morning by the Japanese steamer "Yamata Maru" on his way from Sydney to what Europeans call the Orient. Sir Henry's colonial experience began in the West Indies, and in 1850 he was made Solicitor-General of the Leeward Islands. He has remained in the colonial service of the British Empire ever since. For 15 years he has been a leading official magistrate in Fiji. Appointed Attorney-General of that Crown colony in 1886, he has since been Chief Justice of Fiji, Chief Judicial Commissioner for the Western Pacific since 1889, Acting-Governor about ten times, and High Commissioner for Polynesia. He is now going to Hongkong, the centre of the British power in the Far East, to fill the position of Attorney-General.

When the "Yamata Maru" moored at the Pinkenba wharf about 9.30 this morning a representative of the Telegraph was readily assisted by the Japanese purser to locate the distinguished visitor. Sir Henry turned out to be a tall gentleman in his prime, with a pleasant face, clean-shaved. He was in the act of leaving with a lady and gentleman for a hurried visit to the Queensland capital he had heard so much about years ago from his brother. It therefore seemed like an intrusion to have his attention claimed for an interview. He, however, responded very courteously, saying he would be pleased to see our representative at the Queensland Club, whither he was bound. On second thoughts, he suggested a talk on the roughly devious way from the wharf to the railway station so as to save time. The reporter readily and gladly acquiesced, and when the station was reached Sir Henry insisted on getting a vacant compartment in a railway carriage for a continuance to finish of the interview. Here is what Sir Henry said on the rough tramp, and in the noise of the railway journey—

Fiji is on the up grade, after being in very low water for about eight years. Since 1895 we have had a succession of years without hurricanes. In consequence the copra people and the sugar planters have prospered. Another factor of prosperity has been a large importation of coolies from British East India—20,000 of them now. These people come to work on the sugar plantations. They are engaged for ten years, five of which have to be spent under indenture and five of which they are free to work where they like. They must stay ten, and then they have the right to a free passage back to their native country: but they can remain, and in lieu of their free passage back to India, they then receive a grant of land for cultivation on their own account. They are remaining in increasing numbers and forming a large population of peasant proprietors, hailing from the British East Indies, and are in turn becoming employers of labour themselves in the growing of sugar for the big mills.

We used to have a very large number of kanakas employed, but the immigration of kanakas is very small now. British East Indians are preferred. They are more intelligent men, thrifty and frugal, are saving money and becoming good colonists. They come from all parts of India. Their intelligence improves, and they acquire considerable property. Besides those who eventually cultivate their own holdings large numbers of them are employed in hawking and keeping shops. Originally they are paid as plantation hands 1s. a day. That is the minimum wage fixed by law. They have, however, the option of doing piece or task work, and in that line they earn considerably more than 1s. a day. Piecework, too, is preferred by both parties to the contract.

The cry of a white Fiji never can be raised. It is a place that is bound to be worked mainly by British East Indians. I do not mean to say that white men can't work in the tropics. I have myself seen the white man working there, but he must be bred to it. You cannot take the ordinary white man and put him in the canefield, but I am sure that the descendants of white men who settle in the tropics can work in the canefields, for I have seen it in the West Indies. It takes several generations, however, to acclimatise the white, and I think it is bad policy for my country to exclude the coloured races from tropical territories, for they certainly are better fitted to work under the tropical sun than the white.

At the same time it is a big question in place like Austria's, with a conglomeration of different nationalities, and in which the climate throughout is so mild, whether the coloured men might spread over the whole continent. You will therefore see that my own opinion on the coloured labour question has no application to the island of Australia. Indeed coloured

labour in Australia is a matter that I would not venture to express an opinion upon.

"Yes, sugar-growing is the chief industry in Fiji. I have seen the sugar-production in that colony grow in 15 years from nothing to 40,000 tons, and it is capable of being expanded six-fold.

As to the native population, they are physically fine people and capable of high mental cultivation, but they are still little beyond their primitive state. I am of course speaking of them generally. There are exceptions to be found, especially in the schools of the missionaries, where the education of the natives is very good in the lower standards. Indeed I do not suppose you could find a Fijian of 30 years of age or under that cannot read and write, and do an ordinary sum in arithmetic. Their numbers are small, totalling now only about 90,000. They are employed on the plantations, chiefly in the harvesting season, and in clearing of land. They are very fond of the axe and knife. They love to cut cane and fell timber, and yet are rather clumsy creatures, and consequently only useful in the main as hewers of wood and drawers of water. They are, moreover, a diminishing race, but I imagine that although the diminution will go on a little longer it will stop, and there will then be recuperation as in the case of the Maoris. It is a usual thing when a primitive barbarian race comes in contact with civilisation on its change for them in customs, habits, dress, and food, that they mysteriously decline until they become adapted to their new surroundings and conditions, when, if they are naturally strong and virile, they pause and gradually recover. But my own idea is that the future inhabitants of Fiji will be the British East Indians, whose numbers in the colony have grown to 20,000 in about 20 years. The whole population is about 130,000, inclusive of Polynesians from other islands and some 4,000 whites. The whites are principally engaged in sugar-growing and on coconut plantations.

As the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Company has already, with its improved "load factor," been enabled to reduce the cost of generating electricity to 0·37 of a penny per unit, there is apparently no reason why by the utilization of the Irish bog fuel long since placed on record, and that by following up the idea of canalisation in immediate connexion with any selected site for a generating centre turf fuel could be supplied at a cost which it could hardly be doubted would compete, if not favourably (though this is probable), at least in equal terms with coal. Canals radiating from a centre on the great bog of Allan, and worked by electric barges, would supply the station with fuel at a mere nominal cost, probably not more than the equivalent of 5s. a ton for coal.

As the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Company has only to glance at the geological map of Ireland to be assured that by far the greater part, and that often the most impoverished, areas of two elective municipalities the representatives of which are elected by property owners and ratepayers, irrespective of colour, New Zealand is anxious to have closer relations with Fiji by way of federation. That question is still under consideration in Fiji. There is a large party there in favour of a decision in the affirmative. New Zealand is accustomed to a virile coloured race as part of its population. The Maoris are given representation in both Houses of Parliament. The just and admirable way in which the Government of New Zealand have treated the Maoris is known to and appreciated by the natives throughout the Pacific. Consequently the natives of the Pacific Islands will have no feeling of doubt, or any lack of confidence, in uniting themselves with New Zealand. Speaking for myself, I think that if New Zealand and Fiji were federated, it would be in every way to the advantage of Fiji."

Speaking as an ex-Chief Commissioner of the Pacific, Sir Henry Berkeley said the employment of kanakas in the Fiji and Queensland plantations had given to the British a predominating influence throughout Polynesia, where broken English and the Fijian language were almost universally used for inter-communication. "We are very much liked by the islanders," he continued, "and are respected by them. They have a high appreciation of British justice in our treatment of them; and if it were possible to have a referendum as to whom they would prefer to be governed by—whether the French or British—the unanimous vote would be for British government. The time is undoubtedly coming when the Australian Commonwealth will extend its boundaries by including the Solomons and the New Hebrides. The New Zealanders aspire, and I am inclined to think that their aspiration is legitimate, to expand in their turn by including Fiji; and perhaps other islands. It has to be remembered as an undoubted fact that geographically and geologically Fiji forms part of New Zealand. You find in Fiji very similar flora to that of New Zealand, and a species of the famous kauri gum; and the natives are similar in type and language. There is plenty of room for two British federations in this part of the world."

Our distinguished visitor also mentioned that he left Fiji about a month ago, and had temporarily left his wife and family in New Zealand. With unceasing pride he stated that he had a son who had been educated in New Zealand and Sydney, who had served in the South African war as a member of Kitchener's Horse, rising thencefrom in the status of a trooper to the rank of a corporal, and who is now at Middle Temple, London, reading for the bar. Sir Henry is staying for the day at the Queensland Club, and rejoins the "Yamata Maru" in the evening, to resume his voyage to China.

A NEW ERA FOR IRELAND.

BOGS AS FUEL RESERVES.

Lieut.-General R. H. Sackville writes as follows to the Times—

All acquainted with Ireland know that to the almost total absence of workable coals, due to the deprivations of the so-called "Ice Age," must be mainly attributed that want of industrial occupation which differentiates this part of the United Kingdom so sharply from England and Scotland.

In these latter countries no less than 13 electrical power distribution companies have already been or will very soon be authorized, owing to the presence of a cheap and abundant supply of coal, while only one (the Shannon Power Company) has received Parliamentary sanction for Ireland.

Nevertheless Ireland has, in its bogs, fuel reserves which apparently inexhaustible and hitherto practically untouched, should, under proper scientific direction and the applications of capital, following the lead thus given, allow her eventually to take her place among the manufacturing nations of the world; and it needs no prophet to foretell that by the use of

fuel as fuel we shall see provision made for the generation of electrical energy, applicable to every form of industrial activity, not only for railways, tramways, canals, factories, heating and lighting of towns, &c., but also for industrial operations.

Hitherto, owing to its bulk and cost of carriage, making its employment uneconomical for locomotives and steam engines generally, turf has been unable to compete with imported coal as fuel; but there is no reason why, with suitably-placed generating stations, it should not prove, with properly-designed furnaces, quite capable of competing in every way with coal for the production of electrical energy.

In the pre-railway days of the last century the late Sir Richard Griffith, then a young man in the employment of the Irish Board of Works, surveyed all the most important of the bogs in the country and framed schemes for their reclamation.

In the archives of the Board in Dublin are now to be found his most interesting plans and reports, comprising designs for reticulating the bogs with a series of canals, which, while serving the purpose of drains for unwatering the bogs, were in their main arteries to answer the purpose of navigable canals, and thus supply a complete system of water-carriage for passengers, goods, and agricultural produce.

In the then state of communications the proposals were admirable, but my object in mentioning this matter in connexion with the foregoing remarks is to show that every possible information about the localities, areas, depths, &c., of the Irish bogs has long since been placed on record, and that by following up the idea of canalisation in immediate connexion with any selected site for a generating centre turf fuel could be supplied at a cost which it could hardly be doubted would compete, if not favourably (though this is probable), at least in equal terms with coal.

As the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Company has only to glance at the geological map of Ireland to be assured that by far the greater part, and that often the most impoverished, areas of two elective municipalities the representatives of which are elected by property owners and ratepayers, irrespective of colour, New Zealand is anxious to have closer relations with Fiji by way of federation. That question is still under consideration in Fiji. There is a large party there in favour of a decision in the affirmative. New Zealand is accustomed to a virile coloured race as part of its population. The Maoris are given representation in both Houses of Parliament. The just and admirable way in which the Government of New Zealand have treated the Maoris is known to and appreciated by the natives throughout the Pacific. Consequently the natives of the Pacific Islands will have no feeling of doubt, or any lack of confidence, in uniting themselves with New Zealand. Speaking for myself, I think that if New Zealand and Fiji were federated, it would be in every way to the advantage of Fiji."

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## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANT. ING."	On 14th August	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DARDANUS"	On 9th August	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PROMETHEUS"	On 14th August	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PYRRHUS"	On 24th August	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DIOMED"	On 23rd August	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"JAMES"	On 3rd September	

## HOMEWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	DUE
LONDON	"ULYSSES"	On 7th August	
LONDON and ANTWERP	"TELEMACHUS"	On 19th August	
LONDON	"ANTENOR"	On 2nd September	
LONDON	"DARDANUS"	On 16th September	
LIVERPOOL Direct	"PYRRHUS"	On 20th September	

(Taking Cargo at London Rates) For Freight, apply to The B.S. "ANTENOR" left Singapore on the 27th inst., and is expected here on the 1st prox.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS, O. S. S. C. O.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	DUE
SHANGHAI	"WHAMPoa"	On 29th July	
SWATOW, and TIENSIN	"NANCHANG"	On 29th July	
NAGASAKI and KOBE	"KWANGSE"	On 31st July	
CEBU and ILOIO	"KAIFONG"	On 1st August	
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY	"TAIYUAN"	On 29th July	
ISLAND COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE and ADELAIDE	"TAIYUAN"	On 29th July	

\* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried, + Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

+ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for New Zealand Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1902.

## PORTLAND &amp; ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA FOR PORTLAND, OREGON OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.

Steamship TONS. CAPTAIN HONGKONG.  
"INDRAJAPURA"..... 3,152 Hollingsworth. Aug. 14, 1902  
"INDRASAMHA"..... Sept. 13, 1902

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Points. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, GENERAL AGENT.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1902.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA, FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA, IN CONNECTION WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

## Steamship Tons. Sailing.

"HYADES".... 3,753 12th September.

"LYRA"..... 4,300 4th October.

"SHAWMUT".... 2,606 23rd October.

"TREMONT".... 2,606 17th December.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and to the Principal Cities in the United States and Canada.

For Rates of Freight and further information, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1902.

## C H U N G N G O L I S A N P O (Chinese Daily Press).

PUBLISHED DAILY, is the oldest and still immeasurably the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

Established for nearly FORTY YEARS circulates largely throughout Southern China, Indo-China, etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translations free) can be obtained at the Office, 14, Des Vœux Road Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London; or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Classic or Colloquial Chinese.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

## "MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## S. S. "AFERIDI" FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, To-DAY, the 24th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 2nd August, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 31st inst. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1902.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1902.

"ATHOLL"..... About 5th Aug.

"LENOX"..... 14th Aug.

"HEATHBURN"..... 21st Aug.

"RICHMOND CASTLE"..... 20th Sept.

"AFRIDY"..... 30th Sept.

"HILGLEN"..... For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1902.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

## "EATERN."

OF THE NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 A.M. To-DAY, the 23rd inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, the 29th July, at 9:30 A.M. and THURSDAY, the 31st July, at 9:30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 5th August, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1902.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

## "GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## FOR LONDON via SUEZ CANAL

Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZIL, to SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and AEGEAN PORTS.

The Company's Steamship

"CHINA."

Captain Moses, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 16th of August, P.M.

This Steamer has Official Accommodation for Passengers, Electric Light and carries a Doctor.

For information as to Passage and Freight apply to

SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Prince's Buildings, Hongkong, 23rd July, 1902.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

## "GLEN TURRET."

Captain B. Webster, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 16th August.

For Freight apply to

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW, Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1902.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

## "ROSETTA MARU."

3,876 Tons.

Captain Tata, will be despatched for MANILA

on THURSDAY, the 7th August, at Noon.

Magnificent Accommodation. Comfortable Cabins. Excellent Tables. Universal Speed. Electric Light. Doctor and Surgeon carried.

For Freight apply to

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, Agents.

Fairfax Building, Ice House Street, Hongkong, 23rd July, 1902.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

## "NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD MELCHERS &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1902.

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